

ABSTRAK

Transisi energi menuju pemanfaatan Energi Baru Terbarukan (EBT) menjadi agenda strategis Indonesia dalam rangka mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap energi fosil serta memenuhi komitmen penurunan emisi global. Namun, keterbatasan pendanaan, teknologi, dan infrastruktur menjadikan investasi asing sebagai salah satu instrumen penting dalam pengembangan sektor ini. China muncul sebagai mitra strategis utama Indonesia melalui peningkatan investasi di bidang pembangkit listrik berbasis energi terbarukan pada periode 2019–2024. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana diplomasi Indonesia terhadap China dalam mendorong investasi di sektor pembangkit listrik berbasis EBT pada periode tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa wawancara dan studi kepustakaan. Kerangka analisis yang digunakan adalah teori diplomasi ekonomi untuk melihat strategi, kepentingan, serta dinamika hubungan bilateral Indonesia–China. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa diplomasi Indonesia dilakukan melalui penguatan kerja sama bilateral, harmonisasi kebijakan, serta pemanfaatan kerangka kerja sama strategis seperti *Belt and Road Initiative* dan *green development cooperation*. Diplomasi tersebut berhasil meningkatkan arus investasi China, namun masih menghadapi tantangan berupa ketergantungan teknologi, risiko regulasi, dan optimalisasi transfer teknologi. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa diplomasi ekonomi Indonesia terhadap China berperan signifikan dalam percepatan pengembangan EBT, tetapi memerlukan penguatan kebijakan domestik untuk memastikan keberlanjutan dan kemandirian energi nasional.

Kata Kunci: China, Diplomasi Ekonomi, Energi Baru Terbarukan, Investasi, Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

The energy transition toward renewable energy has become a strategic agenda for Indonesia to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels and fulfill its global emission reduction commitments. However, limited domestic financing, technology, and infrastructure have made foreign investment a crucial instrument in developing the renewable energy sector. China has emerged as Indonesia's key strategic partner through increased investment in renewable energy-based power generation during the 2019–2024 period. This study aims to analyze Indonesia's diplomacy toward China in promoting investment in renewable energy-based power plants during this period. This research employs a descriptive qualitative method, using interviews and literature studies as data collection techniques. The analysis is grounded in the theory of economic diplomacy to examine strategies, national interests, and the dynamics of Indonesia–China bilateral relations. The findings indicate that Indonesia's diplomacy is carried out through strengthening bilateral cooperation, policy harmonization, and the utilization of strategic cooperation frameworks such as the Belt and Road Initiative and green development cooperation. These diplomatic efforts have successfully increased Chinese investment flows; however, challenges remain, including technological dependence, regulatory risks, and the limited depth of technology transfer. This study concludes that Indonesia's economic diplomacy toward China plays a significant role in accelerating renewable energy development, yet requires stronger domestic policies to ensure sustainability and national energy independence.

Keywords: *China, Economic Diplomacy, Renewable Energy, Investment, Indonesia.*